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Labor Proclaims Fight-Back Program, Rallies to Aid Striking Steelworkers

Delegates of RWDSU are shown at AFL-CIO Convention in San Francisco, which ran from Sept. 17 to 23. In foreground, Pres. Max Greenberg, who headed delegation. From left, Arthur Osman, David Livingston, Jack Paley, Alex Bail, Sam Lowenthal, Alvin Heaps. At extreme right, Tom Leone, RWDSU vice-president who represented Massachusetts State AFL-CIO. Others in photo with delegates are wives of officers and board members of RWDSU, attending as guests. Photo at top of page shows Convention platform, with Pres. George Meany at mike.

Ask Hour's Pay Per Month from Unionists

AFL-CIO Rallies to Steel Strike, Hits Ike's Taft-Hartley Threat

SAN FRANCISCO (PAI)—A dramatic apeal to all union members to contribute one hour's pay per month to a huge fund to help the striking Steelworkers has been launched by the AFL-CIO, together with a denunciation of the announced intention of the Eisenhower Administration to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act's injunction procedure to drive the steelworkers back to work.

The federation's General Board has unanimously adopted a six-point program of help for the embattled steel strikers as a display of labor solidarity and determination that the efforts of the steel industry to crush the Steelworkers' union will not succeed.

The Board's program includes:

1. Solicitation of voluntary one-hour pay per month as long as the steel strike lasts.

2. Appeals to State, District bodies and Internationals to supplement this fund.

3. Administration of the fund by the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer who will put any unexpended funds into a special defense fund for similar strike crises.

4. Dispatch of a letter of appeal to all AFL-CIO bodies by President George Meany to support the program.

5. Creation of Citizens Committees to alert the American people as to the facts of the steel strike.

6. Establishment of an Information Bureau to publicize the facts of the strike through newspapers, television and radio.

"I am positive that unions in the AFL-CIO will do their full part to assist the Steelworkers in their hour of need, which is our hour of crisis," said Meany.

It was announced that many unions, including the RWDSU, have made contributions to the Steelworkers, swelling the funds which already are beginning to add up to several millions.

The steel industry was accused by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald of deliberately seeking Administration imposition of Taft-Hartley injunctions in order to "bypass collective bargaining."

Unable to attend the AFL-CIO convention because of daily meetings with steel management in the industry-forced nationwide shutdown, McDonald addressed the 900 delegates over a special telephone circuit as the convention prepared to rally labor's full support behind the USWA.

McDonald warned the Eisenhower Administration—which has threatened to force the steel workers back to the mills for an 80-day "cooling off" period if the strike is not settled by the end of September or early October—that "Taft-Hartley would settle nothing permanently."

RWDSU to Give $1,000 a Week

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — The RWDSU Executive Board in session here voted to contribute $1,000 a week to the Steelworkers who are entering the 11th week of their strike against the Big Steel companies. The move was in response to an urgent call for aid by the AFL-CIO at its convention, still in progress here.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg said that members of all locals would be asked to give one hour's pay a month to support the strike, as proposed by the AFL-CIO. Since the need for financial aid was urgent, the RWDSU will contribute $1,000 a week pending the voluntary monthly contributions by members.

Economic Impact of Steel Strike Growing

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Despite wage boosts in many other industries, the steel industry is still showing a stony face toward a contract agreement with the United Steelworkers, as the economic impact of the strike steadily grows.

Three highlights of the deadlocked negotiations are:

● The firm determination of the Steelworkers not to surrender. In a television broadcast Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald declared that the union will not back down on its requests for wage boosts that the industry can well afford, and will not surrender hard-won gains made through the years.

Speaking to the wives and relatives of the 500,000 steelworkers on strike, McDonald accused the industry of trying "to turn back the clock" by insisting on contract changes that are utterly unacceptable to the union.

Meanwhile, the Steelworkers have published a four-page pamphlet giving questions and answers on the strike directed toward "The Woman of the House." The pamphlet points to the record high profits of the industry, wage gains made by workers in other industries and ceaseless efforts of the union "to settle the dispute on a basis that would be fair to all."

● Oct. 1 expected to show real pinch: Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in his "Third Report on the Impact of the Steep Stoppage" declared that approximately 150,000 workers in steel-related industries have been laid off—union statisticians estimate that the number probably is now closer to 200,000—and that wage losses due to the strike now approximate about $550,000,000.

Mitchell noted the following developments:

That companies in 31 affected areas are beginning to delay expansion of jobs because of expected steel shortages; that others are delaying the recall of laid-off workers; that some are cutting working hours; that strikers and laid-off workers are having difficulty in finding temporary jobs and that while the overall economic picture is still good, the impact of the strike is being felt more today than a few weeks ago.

Mitchell pointed out that since the middle of August strike-induced layoffs in manufacturing had reached 40 percent while it had been only 15 percent the previous month.

"The latest report for the last half of August pointed to heavy employment losses if the strike continues into next month," the Mitchell report concluded, "especially in metal-using industries and in trade and service activities."

● Steel industry playing lone wolf: A side feature of the steel deadlock was highlighted in the Wall Street Journal in a lengthy article noting that while the steel industry was "holding the wage line" many other industries were granting wage increases averaging about 4 percent. For the most part the paper noted the pattern has been wage boosts averaging between 7 and 10 cents an hour, with some recent settlements going higher.

The newspaper further noted that of 528 major contracts signed during the first six months of the year, 96 percent called for wage increases with 1,900,000 workers getting a boost, as compared with 1,500,000 during the same period last year.

All of which, although the paper didn't say so, would indicate that the steel industry is out of step with most of the rest of industry. Union leaders, however, have noted that other industries are counting on Big Steel to "soften"—if not break—the Steelworkers, as an opening wedge for softening all workers for forthcoming negotiations.

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Note on Change of Address

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'NOT ONE BACKWARD STEP'—MEANY'S CALL TO ORGANIZED WORKERS IN U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO. (PAI)—"Labor is not going to take one backward step.

"We are going to fight back as we have fought back before.

"Out of this convention will come a comprehensive plan to meet this particular challenge to the future of the trade union movement."

With these sharply-spoken words, AFL-CIO President George Meany keynoted the third biennial convention of the federation at the Civic Center in San Francisco.

Meany's keynote speech summed up the sense of urgency felt by the delegates and reflected their determination to lay down an effective program to meet the crisis faced by organized labor.

'Crucial Time' for Trade Unions

The AFL-CIO leader said the convention met at a "crucial time in the history of the trade union movement and a crucial time in the affairs of our country," adding:

"Labor is an integral part of the social, economic and political life of this great nation. It is part and parcel of the American way of life and the thinking that adversely affects the trade union movement, adversely affects the individual workers in our unions and workers who are not in our unions, and also adversely affects the welfare and standing of the nation as a whole."

Meany blasted the "big moguls of big business" who are "attempting to weaken and render impotent this movement and finally, perhaps, to destroy it."

He recalled Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell had promised that the new labor law would not be used by him to engage in witch hunts.

"Well, that is very nice of him," Meany said, "but it is an admission from one of the advocates of this bill that there is contained in the legislation the power for the Secretary of Labor to engage in witch hunts if he so desires. Perhaps at some future time we may have a Secretary of Labor who will want to use those powers and not lay them aside as Secretary Mitchell indicates he is going to do."

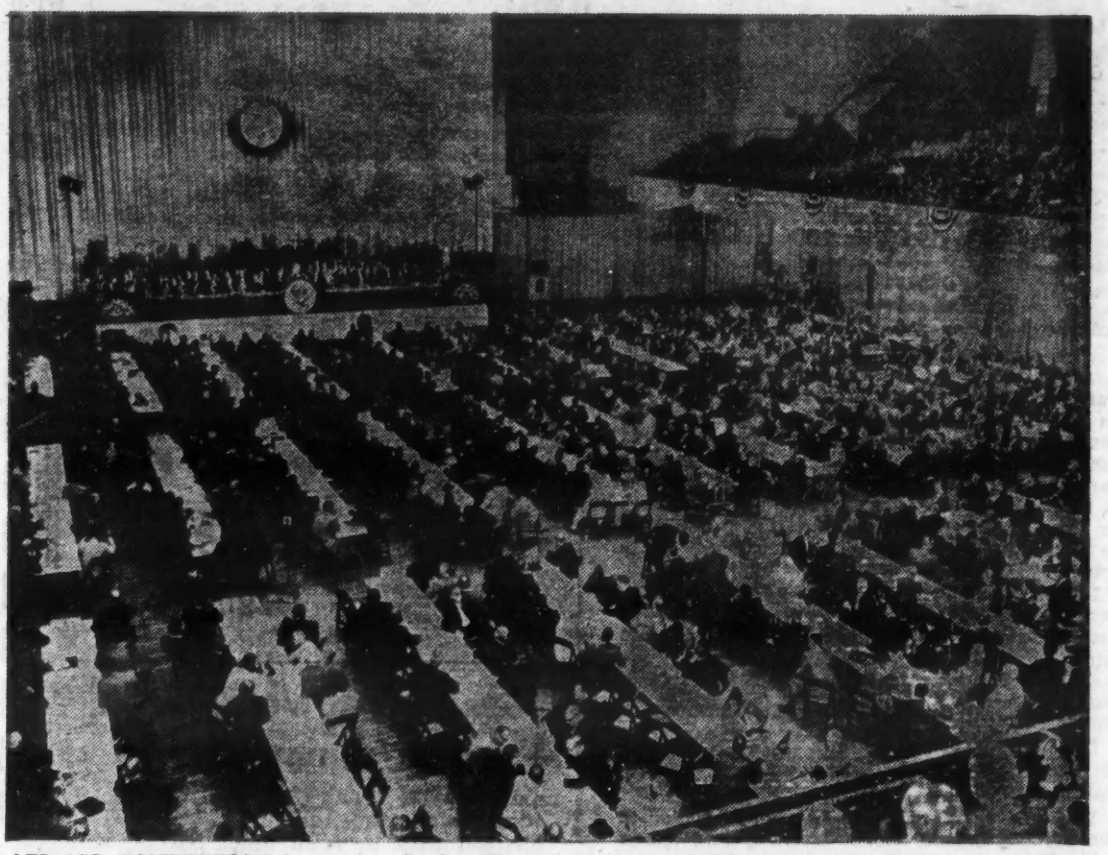
The delegates will be provided an 80-page analysis of the law prepared by the legal staff of the AFL-CIO.

The Wealthy vs. Unions

Meany told the delegates that the steel strike "is another characteristic of this anti-labor drive."

"To me," Meany said, "it is almost incomprehensible that the chief beneficiary of this (U. S.) economic system, the people that draw the tremendous salaries and dividends and profits seem out to destroy the most progressive force in American life. . . .

"The record will show that the high standards of life that we have come not as a gift, they have come because the trade union movement, even when it was a small minority, was ready to fight for higher standards, to fight for a more decent share of the wealth created by the system."



AFL-CIO CONVENTION in session in San Francisco. The third biennial meeting of the merged labor movement began on Sept. 16, ran through Sept. 23. Keynote of convention, sounded by Pres. George Meany, was "fightback" program to combat anti-labor legislation, support of embattled Steelworkers in their 10-week-old strike.

The AFL-CIO leader spoke at length on the Soviet challenge and the "phony" issue of inflation.

"After all," he declared, "there are some things worse than inflation. Economic collapse would be far worse, with its implications on our security. Beating labor down at this time won't help."

He said the answer is a "stronger and ever stronger America to lead the free world with the material, scientific and human resources necessary to deter and turn back aggression if it comes; a stronger America not just militarily, but a stronger America socially, politically and economically."

A report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, released to convention delegates, made these key points:

"Much progress" has been made in the last two years in the "indispensable" field of political education, despite standoff in Southern contests and the new twist on political activity by big business.

"A shocking state of stagnation" in the national economy and "marked deterioration" in international affairs was found.

In the last two years the labor movement has "weathered some of the worst storms in trade union history" but nevertheless "moved consistently forward."

Among speakers who have addressed the convention are Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, American Legion Commander Martin B. McKneally, Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College of Atlanta, Ga., and Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations and member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

AFL-CIO Delegates Cheer Blasts at GOP, Dixiecrats

SAN FRANCISCO, (PAI)—The Governor of California and the Congressman from the district where the convention was held provided militant notes to open proceedings of the third biennial AFL-CIO convention here.

Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown brought roars from the delegates at the San Francisco Civic Center as he lashed the Eisenhower administration and the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition.

"I think it is again time, as President Roosevelt once said," declared Brown, "to drive the money-changers from the temple and from the seats of government.

"And I think that labor, with its profound stake in the prosperity and well-being of this nation, has a prime responsibility to help bring that about next year.

"Instead of less political action, I urge more in the coming years by organized labor. I urge it not only in the community at large but especially within your own ranks."

Rep. John F. Shelley (D. Calif.) former head of San Francisco and California labor organizations, told the delegates bluntly that they should seek to "chase out of the halls of Congress everyone who voted for the Landrum-Griffin bill."

To further demonstrate labor's determination, Shelley asked that Labor Day-1960 be, once again, a time for labor to rally its strength.

He asked that "in every city, every man and woman be out marching in a parade to show labor's strength before the 1960 election."

Shelley warned the delegates that "the battle is not over" and that efforts will be made to pass a national right-to-work law, to place labor under the anti-trust laws, and to put all transportation unions under a public utility law which would prohibit strikes and place restrictions against use of any kinds of funds for political activities.

Brown said that "a little of the fervor and spirit and the flair of unionism of yesterday would be most useful today."

"Just as I'm not worried about labor participation in politics, I do not believe that the economic strength of unions is a danger to our society," he said.

"There has been talk about big business and big labor as if they were two forces equal and alike. But you are fundamentally different and I rejoice in that difference. Unions are not a business and they cannot be conducted as a business."

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

Swift & Co. on Strike; Other Packers Settle

CHICAGO—Nearly 20,000 members of the Aalgamated Meat Cutters and the United Packinghouse Workers of America have been on strike against Swift and Company, the largest meat packer in the United States, since Sept. 4.

Thirty-six slaughtering and processing plants of the company are closed tight. The company is still operating some six plants under contract with an independent union which both organizations involved in the strike have always described as company dominated.

Armour and Company, the second largest of the meat packers in the United States, signed a contract with both organizations which provides for an 8½c hourly increase for the first year, and 6½c hourly for the second year of the two-year agreement. With the other fringe benefits, the Armour package for the workers amounts to 25c per hour in increases. Armour also agreed to the union shop in those states permitting it, and said it intends to use the union label on all of its products in the future.

In addition to the completed contract with Armour, other major concerns have agreed to follow the Armour pattern. Among these large companies are Oscar Mayer & Co., Cudahy, Wilson, Morrell, Hormel, Rath Packing Co., Hygrade, and hundreds of other independent meat packers throughout the United States.

Only Swift and Company has attempted to break or seriously weaken the effectiveness of the two unions involved.

Until the strike is settled to the satisfaction of the workers and the unions involved, both unions have requested all trade unionists to refrain from purchasing Swift products.

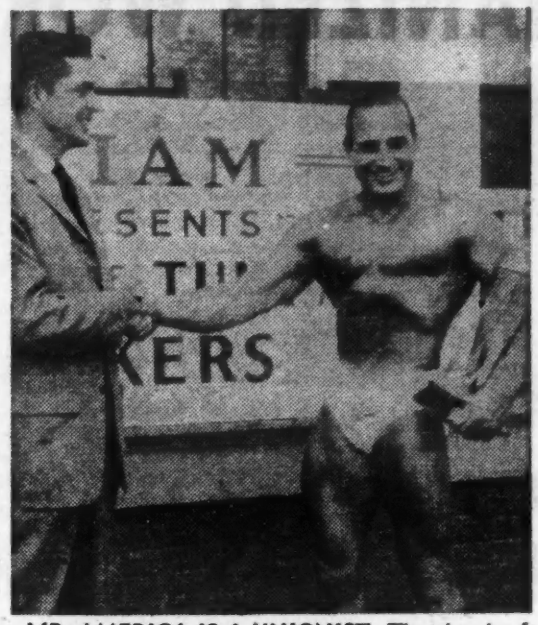
Sea Unions Broaden Unity

SAN FRANCISCO—A major step toward unity of all AFL-CIO seafaring and shoreside unions marked the Maritime Trades Dept. convention here as delegates adopted a series of resolutions on restoration of the American merchant marine and a new drive to unionize unorganized seamen.

The convention voted to authorize Executive Sec. Harry E. O'Reilly to call a special convention to discuss possible changes in the constitution to expedite affiliation of four unions that hitherto have not attached themselves to the department.

Such a call, the resolution said, would be subject to earlier agreement on acceptable changes in negotiations between Department Pres. Paul Hall and other officials and the leaders of the four unaffiliated unions, including Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union.

Other AFL-CIO unions not now affiliated with the MTD are the American Radio Association, the Shipbuilders and Local 5000 of the Steelworkers, which represents personnel on some iron ore carriers on the Great Lakes.



MR. AMERICA IS A UNIONIST: That hunk of a man at the right is Harry L. Johnson, Mr. America of 1959 and member of IAM District 33 Marietta, Ga.

Top Eisenhower Official Labelled Union-Buster

HOUSTON, Texas (PAI)—A top official of the Eisenhower Administration has been charged with personal union-busting activities.

Members of Lodge 12, International Association of Machinists, who have been on strike since July 13 against the Mission Manufacturing Co., have lodged a protest with President Eisenhower about the action of Under Secretary of the Air Force Dudley C. Sharp, Sr.

A photo of Sharp, one of the principal owners of the oil tool firm, at work at a machine in the plant after the strike started, appeared in a company brochure. The brochure to customers was designed to show that production was being maintained by the strike-breaking efforts of Sharp, other company officers, and supervisors despite the walkout.

Five days earlier, on July 8, President Eisenhower nominated Sharp to the Air Force Under Secretary post. The five members of Lodge 12's negotiating committee wrote the President:

"We do not believe that it is your policy or the policy of your Administration to have officials designated by you perform as strike-breakers while our members are on strike.

"It further should be pointed out that Mr. Sharp has stated that unions threaten the American way of life and that he is in opposition to such organization. Again we do not believe it is your policy or the policy of your administration to condone such remarks made by officials appointed by you."

Union-Won Wage Boosts Helped Ease Recession

SAN FRANCISCO—Refusal of unions to "knuckle under and forego wage increases" eased the impact of the 1958 recession and helped turn the economic tide, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

Union-negotiated wage increases were "a factor in maintaining public confidence, offset much of the loss in income resulting from unemployment and helped maintain consumer buying power," the council declared.

During the 1958 recession year, the "most-typical" wage settlements were 10 to 15 cents an hour.

These union-won increases, the council reported, "have been serving to bolster demand and thereby to aid in the task of putting idle men and industrial capacity back to work."

Wages weren't the only area of contract improvement. During the past two years "most unions have placed a high degree of emphasis on improvement of health and welfare plans."

Supplemental unemployment benefit plans, first negotiated in major industries in 1955 and 1956, "amply demonstrated their value" during the 1958 recession. They "helped to soften the impact of layoffs for hundreds of thousands of workers and . . . to maintain consumer income greatly needed by hard-hit communities and a generally sagging economy."

Major gains were also made in holiday and vacation provisions of collective bargaining agreements.

Two-week vacations, the report declared, "are rapidly being made the minimum." Three-week vacations after five or 10 years' service and four weeks for longer-service workers are customary in union contracts. At least seven paid holidays are the general rule with a growing number of unions negotiating eight or more.

The council reports increased emphasis by unions on the goal of a shorter workweek "to go hand in hand with the rapid advances of technology and the decreasing use of manpower."

Wage Raises Average 4%

WASHINGTON—The average union contract negotiated in the first half of 1959 brought wage increases of roughly 4 percent plus improved fringe benefits, an AFL-CIO study has revealed. The majority of the pay hikes ranged between 7 and 12 cents an hour, or from 3 to 5 percent, Collective Bargaining Report, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said on the basis of a survey. It forsees larger increases in the second half of the year.

There is "no doubt," it said, that some union members have been mistakenly led to believe they would do the nation a service by foregoing a wage increase.

But, the report added, "the key fact is that the beneficial effects of wage increases are greatly needed by the economy."

Pay hikes expand consumer markets, support economic growth and provide jobs, the report said.

New York City Marchers Set a Record

Labor Day Parades Across Nation 'Roll The Union On'

NEW YORK (PAI)—A display of determination to "roll the union on"—despite oppressive legislation enacted in Washington—was in marked evidence across the country on Labor Day-1959.

The highlight of this determination was in New York City where an estimated 122,000 men and women from the ranks of labor marched in what authorities described as the biggest Labor Day parade in history. The RWDSU distinguished itself with one of the biggest turnouts of any union, 14,000 marchers. District 65 had 10,000 in the parade.

It was the first New York Labor Day parade in 20 years and upward of 400,000 people lined the route of march in normally holiday-deserted Manhattan. Some 500 local unions from 45 internationals participated in the colorful parade.

The parade took eight hours to pass a single point. There were 200 bands, pretty show girls, thrilling floats, two lumbering elephants and varied colored balloons floating overhead.

Among those reviewing the parade were Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Mayor Robert Wagner, Cardinal Spellman and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

In Detroit, for the first time in history a merged AFL-CIO central labor body sponsored a giant parade and rally. A joint AFL and CIO parade had been held annually since 1948 but the Wayne County merger took place December.

Thousands of unionists marched in the big parade down Woodward Avenue in which the support of striking steelworkers was the major theme. Placards and floats as well as a large delegation of Steelworkers told the story of the strike.

Major speakers at the Detroit rally in front of the City Hall were UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

In Escanaba, Muskegon and Huron, Michigan, major celebrations also took place.

Meany Speaks in Utah

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was the principal speaker at a rally of 8,000 unionists at Salt Lake City, Utah. In holiday spirit, the unionists watched amateur boxing, wrestling, auto racing and lunched in barbecue style at the fairgrounds.

Among the unionists were 2,000 members of the United Steelworkers on strike against the U.S. Steel Corp. and Kennecott Copper Co. Meany was accompanied by Gov. George Clyde and Mayor Adiel F. Stewart.

In New England, Textile Workers President William Pollock spoke at the annual Labor Day outing of the TWUA Fall River-New Bedford joint board. He charged that a "nationwide conspiracy" is underway to destroy the American labor movement.

Pollock asked the Administration why the President had remained silent on such vital legislation as minimum wages, housing and medical and surgical care for the elderly while breaking his silence "only to drive a dagger into the heart of organized labor."

A three-day affair took place in Racine, Wis. On Labor Day, at the final grand roundup, Gov. Gaylord Nelson and Rep. Gerald T. Flynn were major speakers.

In a Labor Day celebration in Henrietta, Okla., James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, described the Landrum-Griffin Bill as "class legislation, directed primarily against working men and women."

The South and West were not without their annual observances of Labor Day. Several thousand unionists joined in a gala celebration at Mission County Park sponsored by the San Antonio, Texas, AFL-CIO.

In Nashville, Tenn., the AFL-CIO held its annual celebration. Something different was a song, "All Hail to Labor Day," written by Ben Faucett.

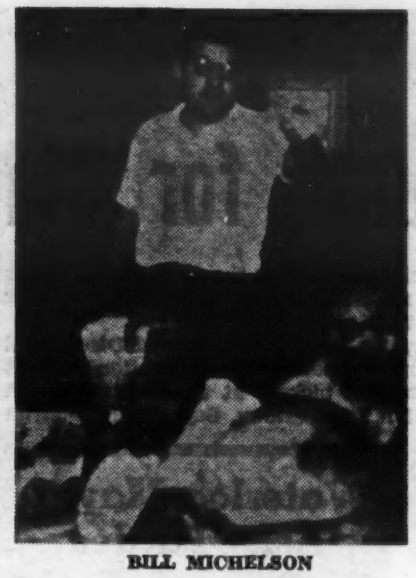
In Eureka, Calif., thousands showed up to hear Lt. Gov. Glenn M. Anderson and other celebrities.

In Canada, numerous parades marked labor's big day.

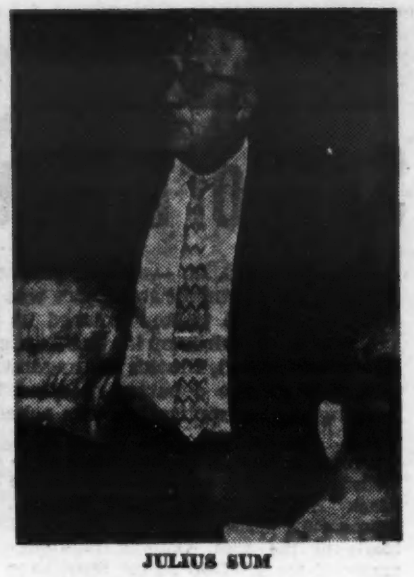
Labor Day masses were celebrated in Washington, Chicago, New York and other major cities.

SAM KOVENETSKY

JOHN KIRKWOOD



BILL MICHELSON



JULIUS SUM

RWDSU Executive Board Plans Steps To Meet New 'Labor Control' Law

SAN FRANCISCO—A three-day meeting of the International Executive Board of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, coinciding with the opening of the AFL-CIO Convention here, considered plans to meet the impact of the new "labor control" bill, heard reports on organizing progress and the strike at Black's department store in Waterloo, Iowa, and dealt with several other matters of importance to the union.

A point-by-point analysis of the Kennedy-Landrum bill occupied the greater part of two sessions on Wednesday, September 16. Pres. Max Greenberg, who chaired the three-day Board meeting and also headed the RWDSU contingent of seven delegates at the AFL-CIO convention, summarized the restrictive aspects of the bill, now a law following its approval by President Eisenhower. Participating in the analysis was Vice-Pres. William Michelson, who had recently undertaken an extensive study of the bill and its effects on labor unions.

Reports by Paley, Heaps, Bail

The Board also heard a report on finances and other administrative matters from Exec. Secretary Jack Paley; a report on organization by Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps; a discussion of plans for forthcoming educational conferences led by Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail; a report on the New York Labor Day parade and the recent RWDSU-sponsored European tour by "Record" Editor Max Steinbock. Other matters discussed during the Board meeting included:

- The 1959 COPE campaign and prospects for the 1960 Presidential elections.
- The outlook for improvements in the Federal Minimum Wage law to increase the minimum to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to retail and other employees.
- Auditing of books of the locals by RWDSU auditors which was instituted in July and which will continue on a regular basis.

A special order of business was the RWDSU Histadrut campaign. Both Pres. Greenberg and Exec. Sec. Paley, who is directing the campaign, expressed disappointment over the fact that a number of locals had failed thus far to live up to their commitments in the drive to raise $100,000 for construction of a cultural center in Ramat Gan, Israel. Their emphasis on the importance of making the drive a success was underscored by a report by Bill Michelson, whose first-hand report of conditions he had recently witnessed in Israel provided a stirring background for the Board's discussion.

A number of Board members urged that Michelson, Heaps and Osman—all of whom have visited Israel—give similar reports at local membership meetings in an effort to inspire members to contribute to the Histadrut drive.

The organization report by Heaps was a summary of recent events in the life of the RWDSU. It highlighted such campaigns as the Dominion Stores drive in Canada and other recent gains in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and successful organization of a warehouse in Dallas, Texas and the prospects for other organizational gains in that area. Heaps outlined the situation in Waterloo, Iowa, where employees of Black's department store went on strike Sept. 4.

The report on Black's was supplemented by Exec. Sec. Paley, who had participated in negotiations with Black's management immediately before the strike and had been in Waterloo in the strike's first days.

President Greenberg reported on the meeting he had had shortly after the strike began with the leaders of the largest groups of organized department stores in the RWDSU: David Livingston of District 65 and Sam Kovenetsky of Local 1-S. At this meeting to plan support by RWDSU affiliates for the striking Black's employees, Livingston had pledged the full resources of District 65 to underwrite relief for the strikers for as long as necessary.

Livingston repeated the pledge to the Board meeting and urged that the Board see to it that "the Black's department store strikers are not starved into submission." His pledge was seconded by Joseph McCarthy of Local 906, Regional Director Gerald Hughes and others who expressed their intention to make as large a contribution to the Black's strikers as possible for the duration of the strike.

The Kennedy-Landrum "labor reform" bill was discussed at length by many Board members. Among these were Arthur Osman, Julius Sum, John Kirkwood, Joseph McCarthy, Irving Rosenberg, Leon Davis, Samuel Lowenthal, Martin Koppel, Chris Shubert, Martin Kyne, Sam Kovenetsky, John Horan and Henry Anderson. Following the discussion, the Board, on the motion of Livingston, unanimously voted to instruct the RWDSU delegates to the AFL-CIO convention to present a resolution urging the federation to strive for the unity of all labor to meet the anti-union onslaught embodied in the Kennedy-Landrum bill.

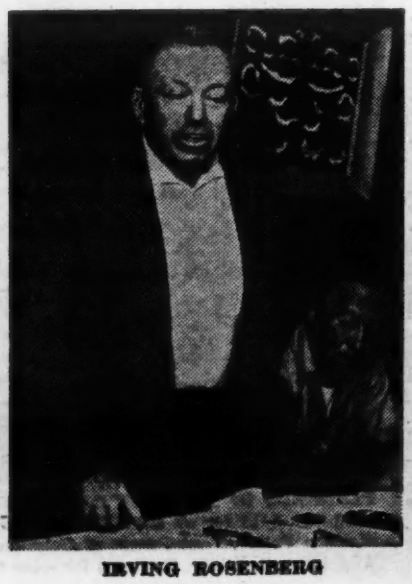
COPE Campaign Discussed

Linked with the discussion on the Kennedy-Landrum bill was consideration by the Board of the union's efforts to raise funds for COPE. Pres. Greenberg touched off this discussion by citing the position he had taken at a recent COPE administrative meeting, where he had called for extensive re-examination of labor's political activities in view of the harsh anti-labor bill passed by a supposedly friendly Congress.

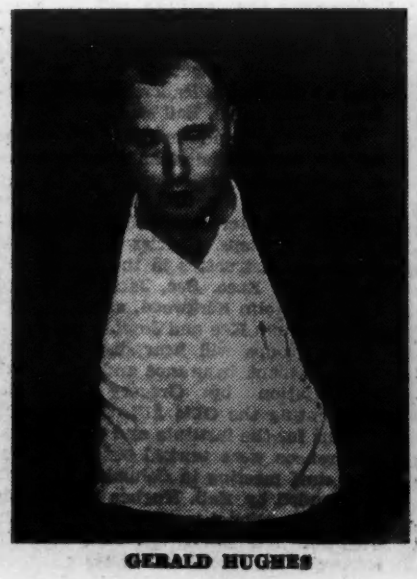
Among those urging increased grass roots activity to insure truly pro-labor candidates for Congress and other elective posts were Sam Kovenetsky, Henry Anderson and Joseph McCarthy. Theodor Bowman, Business Manager of Watch and Jewelry Workers Local 147, cited the particular problem faced by his local in seeking Congressional limitation of low priced imports of watches and watch bands which had cut heavily into employment in the industry.

Summarizing the discussion on politics, President Greenberg declared: "While we are all indignant over this Kennedy-Landrum bill, we must recognize that the solution lies not in halting political action but rather in increasing it to make COPE more effective as a political instrument. This is only the beginning of our fight to see to it that labor has an effective political voice in determining the policies and candidates who lead our nation and the states."

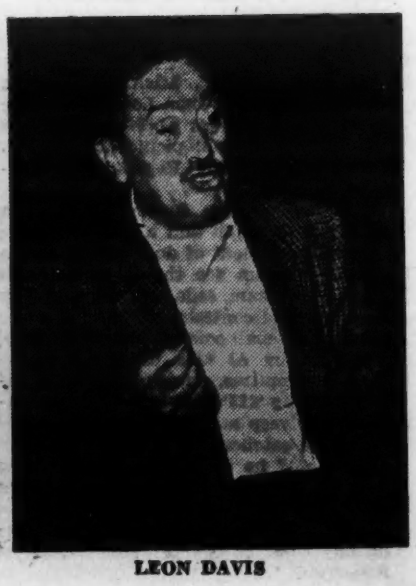
MARTIN KOPPEL



IRVING ROSENBERG



GERALD HUGHES



LEON DAVIS

The Midwest

Support Mounts for Black's Strikers in Waterloo

WATERLOO, Ia. — Strong financial support for the striking employees of Black's department store here was mounting in a show of extensive labor solidarity as the walkout neared its third week.

With two-thirds of its business cut by the strike, Regional Director Al Evanoff reported, Black's management was seeking an injunction to limit picketing at the department store to two pickets at each entrance. A hearing on its application was scheduled for Friday, Sept. 25 in District Court.

The injunction plans were aimed especially at picketing support given by the Black Hawk County Union Council, representing 15,000 trade unionists in 37 locals in the area. Leading reinforcements of the RWDSU picket lines have been two Council affiliates, the United Auto Workers and the United Packinghouse Workers, along with the Teamsters. The picketing has been supplemented by an effective "Don't-Buy" campaign.

General Increase Refused

The strike began on Sept. 4 for a long-overdue wage improvement for Black's 900 employees, and a $1.25 an hour minimum. The workers, whose first contract with Black's expired last April, walked out after five months of futile renewal negotiations in which management refused to grant the general wage boost asked.

The all-out strike support rallied by the labor movement here has been implemented with sizeable money contributions to the strike benefit fund. Outstanding among these so far have been gate collections at several plants in the area. Packinghouse members contributed $1,194 at the gates of the Rath meatpacking plant, and the UAW gathered $625 at the farm-equipment factory of the John Deere Co.

Meanwhile, action was being taken by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg to mobilize aid by the International. A call was out to all RWDSU locals in the U.S. and Canada urging contributions for strike relief.

'65' to Provide Strike Relief

In New York, District 65, the union of thousands of department store employees, has launched a fund-raising drive among its members "to make certain that the strikers will not be starved into submission." The drive aims at virtually underwriting the strike benefits for Black's pickets.

That financial aid from District 65 was on its way was especially heartening news to the strikers, Evanoff said. "It gives them a wonderful feeling of solidarity to know that organized department store workers in New York are giving money to help them," he added.

Midwest RWDSU Regional Director Jerry Hughes took the lead in his area with a special appeal to all midwest locals to send in strike relief funds.

The union is demanding a 15-cent-an-hour general wage increase, and a minimum of $1.25 an hour. The present minimum wage in effect at Black's is $1 an hour for sales personnel, 85 cents for dining room employees and 90 cents for kitchen workers.

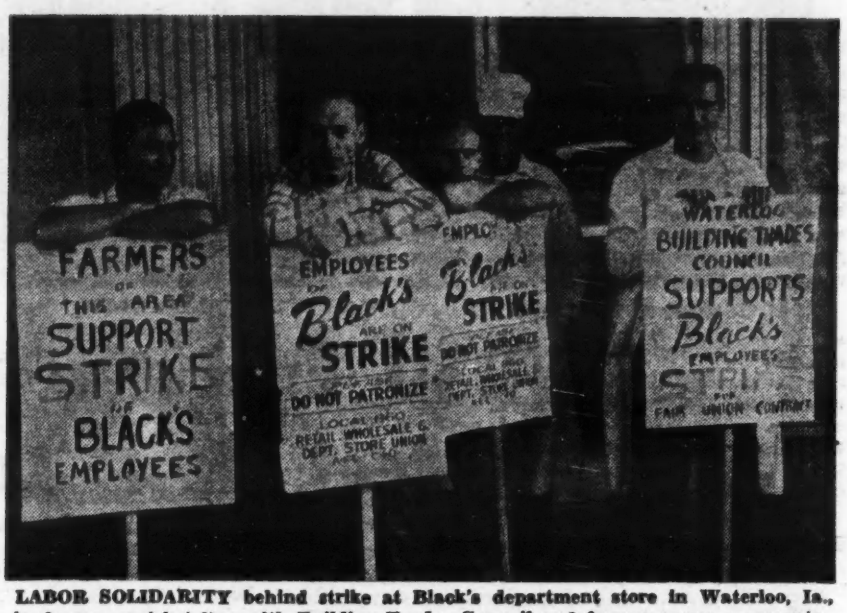
During the five months of negotiations prior to the strike, Black's offered a two-year contract with provisions for a 2½ cents an hour increase the first year and an unspecified amount the second year. The store management has maintained that increases should be given for "good service," rather than across-the-board to all employees.

The RWDSU became the bargaining agent of Black's employees in February, 1958, when it won a representation election. The first contract with the store was signed in October 1958 and set wages at the present levels. When the contract expired in April, the store attempted decertification of the RWDSU, but the employees again voted for the union. Renewal negotiations continued until the strike Sept. 4.

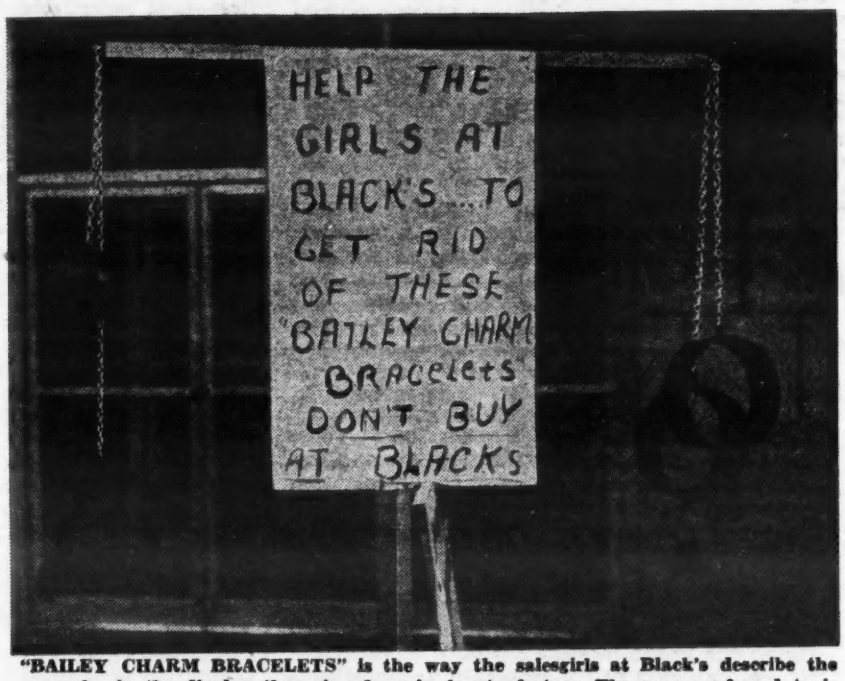
Waterloo Mayor Asks Parties To Resume Talks

Waterloo Mayor Ed Jochumsen has sent telegrams to both parties in the strike at Black's department store asking them "in the interest of the community" to resume negotiations for a settlement of the strike.

RWDSU Exec. Sec. Jack Paley replied that the union was "prepared to meet immediately" with the store management in an effort to settle the strike. The union was awaiting word from the mayor on time and place as The Record went to press Sept. 23.



LABOR SOLIDARITY behind strike at Black's department store in Waterloo, Ia., is shown on picket line with Building Trades Council and farmer group representatives joining store's employees.



"BAILEY CHARM BRACELETS" is the way the salesgirls at Black's describe the manacles in the display they rigged up in front of store. The name referred to is E. E. Baily, president of Black's.

RWDSU Five-State Educational Institute Set Oct. 10-11

CLEVELAND, O.—The first in a series of weekend institutes launching the RWDSU's education program will be held here Oct. 10 and 11 at the end of the union's midwest five-state regional conference. It will be attended by some 150 delegates from all RWDSU local unions in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

Directing the institute will be Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail. The program, designed to train local leaders and stewards in trade union functions and services, aims at developing leadership in all sections of the union, Bail said.

At the Cleveland institute, the major subjects will be understanding the union contract, and administering a local union. Instructors in the first subject will be Regional Director Gerald Hughes, assisted by Int'l Reps. Charles Hess and Al Bregnard. Instructors in the second will be RWDSU Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Int'l Rep. John Kirkwood, aided by Int'l Reps. William Kee and Joseph Romer.

Both groups will hear discussions on unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation by Gregory Stephens, representing the Ohio AFL-CIO Council.

Plans for the institute and the regional conferenece were worked out at a Midwest staff meeting in Columbus on Sept. 9, attended by Bail. Hughes will preside at the educational institute as chairman, with Emil Willman as vice-chairman and Kirkwood as recording secretary.

PLANNERS OF MIDWEST PARLEY and educational institute to be held in Cleveland Oct. 9-11 for all RWDSU locals in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, meet in Columbus. Left to right: Exec. Vice Pres. Alex Bail, director of institute, Regional Director Gerald Hughes and Int'l Rep. John Kirkwood.

Local 815 Picnic 'Day to Remember'

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—It was "a day to remember" when Local 815, made up of the employees of Weston Biscuit Co., held its annual picnic at Charlton Park last month, Int'l Rep. John V. Kirkwood reported.

The big outdoor funfest featured a smorgasbord lunch and a baseball game plus an assortment of door prizes. And a special program for the members' kids offered ice cream, soda pop and a variety of games and contests.

In the baseball contest, "Liva's Lambs," captained by Al Liva of the arrangements committee, tamed "Tilbert's Tigers," led by '815' Vice-Pres. Tilbert Ashburn. The veep said the defeat was caused by his catcher's torn pants. "Being a gentleman," he explained, "he retreated from the field, leaving his team-mates to carry on shorthanded."

Door prizes were won by Barbara Kenniston, Joe Scroggins and Donnetta Robertson.

Miss. Store Again Votes For RWDSU

LAUREL, Miss.—For the second time in three months, the employees of a National Food Store supermarket here have voted for the RWDSU over a local of the Retail Clerks International Ass'n, but when the latter protested that result, the RWDSU agreed to another vote. The second result, this month was just as decisive as the first: 10 for the RWDSU, two for RCIA, with five workers not voting.

Ass't Area Director Frank Parker pointed out that this is the first successful organization of an establishment in Laurel's retail-wholesale industry. Unlike other Mississippi cities, however, Laurel contains a relatively high number of union members, and Parker believes that the RWDSU will establish a good local here.

The manager of the organized National Food store has told Alabama RWDSU Council Org. C. T. Daniels that a meeting to negotiate a first contract will be set up soon. The company has contractual relations with several other unions, and Daniels anticipates that negotiations will go smoothly.

Low pay at National, with most of the employees receiving only the legal minimum pay rate, accounted for their joining the union so readily, Daniels said. When the negotiations at the Laurel store are completed, plans for organizing three other National branches in the area will proceed, he said.

First Pact Won At Ala. Warehouse Of H. L. Green

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—The 25 employees of the H. L. Green variety store chain warehouse here have their first RWDSU contract following the union's election victory in July.

The pact provides an across-the-board wage increase of six cents, plus broad improvements in working conditions, and vacation holiday schedules.

The warehouse, which serves Green's stores throughout Alabama, was organized in a drive led by Alabama RWDSU Council Org. C. T. Daniels and Int'l Rep. Bill Langston.

One of the stores in the chain, in Ensley, a suburb of Birmingham, is under contract to the RWDSU.

Ala. Dairy Locals Hold Annual Picnics

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Two Dairy Workers locals of the RWDSU here, 101A and 745, held their annual Labor Day barbecues in the past month.

Some 600 members of Local 101A, and their families and friends got together for the union's yearly celebration at Fais Park on Sept. 20. At Lane Park on Aug. 29, Local 745 held its big barbecue, attended by 300. Sec. J. B. Bearden was in charge of arrangements.

Games, contests and drawings for prizes were held at both events, and "a great time was had by all," union headquarters reported.

Labor Hunts Racketeer

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (PAI)—The Kentucky State AFL-CIO is offering a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of a racketeer who has been making phone calls demanding "union" dues from unorganized construction workers.

"We will give him a chance to organize the inmates at Jefferson County Jail," said State AFL-CIO Executive Secretary Sam Ezelle.

MET in Miami Signs Contract; First Unionized Store in Florida

MIAMI, Fla.—The first union contract with a department store in the state of Florida has been negotiated here by the RWDSU. The Local 1010 pact at Mutual Employees Trademark, Inc., is the culmination of a drive that began late last year in labor's first breakthrough in the state's department store field.

THEY NEGOTIATED RAISE at Barber's Pure Milk Co. plant in Mobile, Ala. Seated, l. to r., Sales Mgr. Harry Veitz, Labor Relations Counsel Max Baggett and Plant Mgr. Gordon Gunderson. Standing, union negotiating committee members R. M. Kennedy, Norman McClinton, Joe McCullough, Local 102A Pres. Bill Wood, Elbert McCall and Sec. James White.

MET is a discount membership store composed of concessionaries. They serve largely employees of airlines, public utilities and government, who are among the strongest segment of Florida's labor force.

In November, 1958, the RWDSU negotiated an agreement with a committee of MET concessionaries acknowledging the union as sole collective bargaining agent for their employees, present and future. This development was the result of the unity of all organized labor in the Miami area which aided importantly in the drive.

Negotiations for the initial agreement opened in February 1959, but stalled when changes in the MET management occurred. A new president, Charles Klock, took over in June, however, and talks were resumed, this time in earnest, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported.

The three-year agreement provides minimums of $1.15 per hour for sales employees and $1.20 for cashiers. Their previous wages ranged from 85 cents to $1. Increases are retroactive to March 1, 1959. Weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 40, with overtime to be paid after 40 hours and double time for the seventh day of work.

The agreement also provides that commencing Oct. 1, the MET employers will pay $2.40 per week per employee towards the growing RWDSU Southeastern States Health and Welfare Plan. Other benefits in the new pact are six paid holidays and one and two-week paid vacations.

The contract runs until Oct. 1, 1962, with wage reopenings subject to arbitration on the anniversary dates.

Aiding Bush and Int'l Rep. Daniel Klein in negotiations was a committee of MET employees, including Eleanor Quinn, Roy Billingsley, O. W. Steele, Pearl Carmen and Leo Bly.

At a membership meeting in mid-September, the MET workers elected Myron Freeman as a vice president of Local 1010, and also elected the following stewards: Miss Carmen of the automotive department, Penny Pennington of men's wear, Helen D. Tompkins of grocery, Delores McLaughlin of the clerical department, and Freeman, who works in the jewelry section. All stewards will serve on the '1010' executive board.

80 Dairymen Join RWDSU, Win Union Pay in Mobile

MOBILE, Ala.—A group of 80 dairy workers have joined the RWDSU and will be covered by the RWDSU contract with Barber Pure Milk Co. here as a result of the purchase of their plant, Coleman's Dairy, by Barber.

At the same time, the 60 Barber employees received an increase of five cents an hour in a wage reopening of their contract. Negotiations were led for the union by RWDSU Alabama Council Org. C. T. Daniels, assisted by a committee of members.

The union was in the process of organizing Coleman's Dairy when the Barber Co. bought it out. Under an agreement reached with the Barber management, its new employees were included in coverage of the contract.

The pay of the workers at Coleman's Dairy will thus be brought up to union scale, and they will receive other union benefits such as job protection, paid sick leave, vacations and holidays.

Overtime Pay for Ministers?

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A nationwide survey decided that ministers need more pay and shorter hours. AFL-CIO leaders found agreement among the Methodist Division of the National Missions that ministers are so overworked they deserve overtime and double-time. The survey found, for example, that three out of five ministers work up to 69 hours a week, and one out of 10 works more than 80 hours a week. An AFL-CIO local official figured that if the ministers were chaplains in the armed forces they would receive a pay hike of 20% or more.

MUSICAL SCORE for AFL - CIO television series, "Americans at Work," is recorded by union musicians from National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C. Conducting is Ray Haney, director of music for Norwood Studios in Washington, which produces television films for labor movement. "Americans at Work" is a series of 15-minute public service programs showing contribution trade unionists make toward improving the nation's standard of living.

Canada

'Ghost Pickets' Thwart New Law

One-Week Lockout Fight Victorious in Vancouver At Motor Car Parts Firm

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Some 25 employees of Motor Car Parts & Equipment House, members of RWDSU Local 535, are back on the job after a one-week lockout, following the reinstatement of a member of the union's negotiating committee, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins.

The employees joined the union last May, and had been under constant intimidation by the management throughout the organizing drive and during negotiations. The dismissal, second discharge of a committee member, brought the situation to a head.

The employees elected a spokesman to protest the manager's action. His response the next day was to fire all employees who joined the protest, all of them union members. They were not allowed to enter the plant. Picket lines were set up and the company's operations came to a complete standstill.

At this point, the employer moved into court, using sections of the notorious new Labor Act (Bill 43) to obtain an injunction to halt the picket line. This meant that without the right to picket, 25 employees with up to 27 years' of service were without jobs, Hodgins pointed out.

"However, the general public, disturbed over the situation in which the courts permitted an employer to lock out his employees, remove the picket line and replace them with scabs, took up the fight with the company," Hodgins said.

For three days, "observers"—"ghost pickets," the local press called them—maintained a line around the plant. The company, although it had initiated contempt proceedings against Local 535, attempting to blame it for the "observers," soon reached a complete back-to-work settlement with the union. The settlement, of course, includes reinstatement of all discharged employees.

Moreover, the company agreed to sit down with union representatives and make a sincere effort to negotiate an agreement.

The appearance of "ghost" pickets seems to be labor's answer to employers' use of the vicious Bill 43. It was the second time in the past few months that this device has been successfully employed. In mid-summer almost 1,000 "ghost" pickets swarmed over the Northland Navigation dock after the courts granted an injunction against picketing during a legal strike. That fight was won too.

Next Thing You Know . . .

Judge Hits Denial Of Basic Rights In 3 Provinces

VANCOUVER (CPA)—Freedom of association is in serious danger in three Canadian provinces, a leading jurist told the Canadian Bar Association.

Mr. Justice Thorson, president of the Exchequer Court of Canada, told the lawyers that civil liberties are being threatened by anti-labor legislation in B.C., Quebec and Newfoundland.

The only way to guarantee the basic rights of Canadian citizens, he said, was through a constitutional amendment. An addition to the British North America Act would ensure that no parliament, provincial or federal, would interfere with long-standing freedoms, Mr. Justice Thorson added.

Speaking later to the Bar Association, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker reiterated his belief that an act of parliament was good enough. He rejected the judge's suggestion of a constitutional amendment and indicated that a declaratory bill of rights would be introduced in the coming session of parliament.

Canada Cost-of-Living Reaches a New High

OTTAWA (CPA)—Canada's cost of living has hit a new high. The consumer price index rose 0.4 percent between July and August to stand a fractional 0.1 percent above the previous peak in November 1958.

Food prices were the biggest offenders, jumping 1.1 percent in a month. Slight increases in shelter and "other commodities and services" were also noted by the Bureau of Statistics.

RWDSU Wins Strike in B. C. At Tom Boy Grocery Chain

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—The RWDSU has won a complete victory in its strike for a first contract at the Tom Boy grocery chain here, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins.

Settlement of the strike in mid-September came exactly six weeks after the walkout began. The agreement sets a precedent regarding seniority in the retail field in this province, Hodgins pointed out. The company's refusal to recognize the principle of seniority was the main cause of the breakdown of negotiations leading to the strike.

Hodgins added that the agreement is "even more important" when it is noted that in addition to a full seniority clause, it contains a provision on hours of work. This means that the company will in the future have to work out by mutual agreement with the union any hour changes, such as starting and quitting times.

The initial agreement also provides other "firsts" in effect at the Tom Boy stores: supper money, premium rates for Wednesday work; a medical plan, and 12 days fully paid sick leave annually, with 36 days accumulative for employees with three years' service.

Another first is that inexperienced workers starting with the company will now be required to go through a one-year progression instead of a two-year term before reaching the top rate.

New pay rates under the contract for male clerks are $83 per week after one year's service, and $1.25 per hour for students; $67 for female clerks after one year, and $75 for cashiers.

Local 483 Labor Day Parade Rings Bell

'One of Most Joyful Events Ever,' in Cardinal, Ont., Says Local Paper

CARDINAL, Ont.—"A day long to be remembered," was the way this town's leading newspaper, The Cardinal News, described the festivities at the annual Labor Day celebration of RWDSU Local 483, in its front-page banner story. "It was one of the most joyful events ever to be held in Cardinal," the account of the celebration noted.

Local 483, United Food Processors, is composed of employees of the Canada Starch Co., Ltd. More than 5,000 persons, including members, their families and friends, and residents of Cardinal and nearby towns, participated in the day-long celebration.

An idea of the colorful variety and spirit of the day's program can best be gotten from the Cardinal News' account, whose headline was "Record Attendance at Labour Day Parade." A digest follows:

"The morning foot races were well attended, and the tug-of-war between union and staff members of the Canada Starch Co., Ltd., was won by the union, which again this year had a little more pull than the staff.

"The grand parade under the direction of W. A. Deschamps, president of the local union, and his helpers, with over 75 cars and floats, was one of the most colorful ever to be seen in these parts. High-stepping saddle horses led the parade, with the Brockville Highland Pipe Band next. Other bands in the parade were Brockville Police Girls Bugle Band, the Montgomery Branch American Legion Band and its snappy majorettes, the Prescott High School Band, the Ogdensburg American Legion Bugle Band, the Kemptville Canadian Legion Pipe Band and the Prescott Brass Band. The Cardinal Citizens Band provided music during the morning at Memorial Park.

"Harness races were held with a full field of horses and there were close finishes over a fast track. A banquet was served to all retired pensioners of the Canada Starch Co. at 7 p.m. in the Orange Hall.

"In the evening, the large crowd saw a grand display of fireworks at Memorial Park under the supervision of Fire Chief William Gamble and the Cardinal Volunteer Fire Brigade.

"Also at the park, a large midway was in action with the young as well as the older ones enjoying themselves.

"A day long to be remembered, and one of the most joyful events ever to be held in Cardinal, was brought to a close with an overflowing dance in the auditorium of the Benson Public School.

"In the evening, the Brockville Highland Band gave a display of marching and music, and the Montgomery American Legion Band gave a demonstration of routine playing and marching with its Majorettes putting on a torchlight display."

RWDSU Canadian Roster Soars Over 17,000 Mark

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—RWDSU Canadian Director George Barlow reported at the International Executive Board sessions here that the RWDSU is maintaining its reputation as "the fastest growing union in Canada."

In the first six months of 1959, some 530 workers were brought under contract by the RWDSU, Barlow said, while an additional 580 are awaiting certification of the union in various shops organized by RWDSU locals. This brings the total RWDSU membership in Canada to more than 17,000, Barlow said.

In Ontario, the growth was especially marked, with 359 new members. Of that number, 200 were in Local 414, and 88 in Local 440. Manitoba with a gain of 104, and Saskatchewan, with 43, were other examples of RWDSU membership growth in the half-year period given by Barlow.

Rear-End Collisions: Cherche La Femme

KITCHENER, Ont.—A rash of rear-end collisions among men workers driving out of the plant parking lot in the evening started the management of a local firm worrying. Finally, as the rear-end collisions rose toward record-breaking totals, a police traffic expert was called in. After just one afternoon's observation the expert had the solution.

He persuaded the company to release its girl workers 15 minutes earlier each afternoon. With no gals to ogle, the workers started paying more attention to their driving. That was five years ago. Last week the plant reported that there had not been a rear-end collision on its property in five years.

feature Section

NEW BOMBSHELL AIMED AT LABOR!

Effect on Organizing Seen Worst Aspect of Labor Act

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The new Labor Act of 1959 sharply infringes on trade union rights in a number of areas, but in the opinion of labor attorneys and experienced observers, its most punitive sections are designed to critically weaken the effectiveness of unions in organizing the unorganized.

Undoubtedly, this is a major reason why the Southern Democrats voted so overwhelmingly for the Landrum-Griffin Bill and opposed any easing of provisions in the final House-Senate conference bill.

At the same time, many Northern Democratic Congressmen who voted against the final measure are telling their constituents that the labor bill will have serious impact on northern industry and its workers.

They foresee a vast number of plants running away to the largely unorganized South where employers expect to enjoy low-paid, non-union labor and numerous tax advantages.

In the view of many observers the section of the new bill on "no-man's land" provides the most serious block to new union organization.

Under this section, the National Labor Relations Board is given additional powers to handle more cases. However, the Board can refuse to handle cases which it believes have an insignificant effect upon commerce.

The rejected cases automatically revert to the states. In 38 of the 50 states there are no administrative agencies to handle these cases. Therefore, they will be handled by state courts.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) pointed out on the Senate floor:

"Since the common law did not develop the right to join a labor organization, the right of employees of small employers in these states, and the rights of small unions, amount to nothing."

Organizing Problems Mount

If workers who want a union are denied the same protection of their right to join in their state law, as they have under Federal law, the problems of organization are manifold.

In addition, as Morse pointed out, "rights of employers in these states, on the other hand, are fully protected by virtue of a climate of antipathy against labor organizations, and a long series of legal concepts which severely restrict strikes and picketing."

This isn't the only problem, the Oregon Senator continued:

"Not only are the rights of small unions and employees not protected by unfair labor practice prohibition, but also no election machinery is available for the determination of whether a union represents the employees of an employer. Recognition strikes in states where a state court will not enjoin them must, as in the days before the Wagner Act, be the sole means of compelling an employer to recognize a union."

One of the worst aspects of the new labor bill is that if the Board decides that it will not handle a particular case and it reverts to the state no appeal can be made. In effect, under the bill the Board decision is not reviewable.

The problems that the Hotel Employees had in its drive to organize Miami Beach hotels may be recalled. Election machinery was unacceptable to most employers. It took more than two years for the U.S. Supreme Court to hand down a decision, ordering the NLRB to assume jurisdiction. The new bill would, in effect, scuttle this decision.

Bars to Organizational Picketing

Other serious threats to union organization are contained in the deep inroads made into organizational and information picketing and the secondary boycott.

The new bill provides that a union must petition for an election within 30 days after it starts organizational picketing. If an election is held and the union loses, picketing is prohibited for 12 months.

One can cite numerous cases where such a law can be harsh. The employer is given one year to make serious inroads against the union. And even if the union is able to secure proof that the overwhelming majority of employees want a union, its hands are tied.

Picketing is prevented where another union is recognized. Yet this is an area where some of the worst cases were seen before the McClellan Committee. A crooked employer and a crooked union representative can work out a backdoor deal and the legitimate union is deprived of its rights.

The law also blocks consumer picketing to permit the public to be notified of a particular labor situation. However, newspaper ads and leaflets—which are far more costly-are permitted.

As Morse told the Senate:

"When we prohibit consumer picketing we compel the public through ignorance of the situation to side with the employer rather than the union. We prevent the consumer from making his own choice."

The same is true of the "'hot cargo" ban in the bill. A neutral employer, who may well be sympathetic to the union and his economic interests tied up in their fight, is now compelled to side with the struck employers rather than the union, whether he likes it or not.

Smaller Union Hit Hardest

The groups which the "reporting sections" of the new law hits the hardest are the small international unions and the small local unions. Larger unions will be harassed, but should stand the impact. Among small local unions, the new demands for filing complicated reports and meeting other requirements are particularly taxing. Violation of these sections brings extensive fines and imprisonment. Yet, for the most part, these officials are unpaid and many with limited education. It would seem that under these trying conditions the labor movement may be hard pressed to find members willing to assume new responsibilities at great sacrifice.

Another section of the bill that seems certain to cause great hardships on many unions is the bonding provision. For some reason the Congress decided to demand individual bonding rather than bonding the office or position, as is done to corporations. Under the latter form, when a new officer takes over he is automatically covered. However, in individual bonding which is much more costly, a bonding company can refuse to bond an officer, giving it great power to damage a union.

These are just a few of the provisions of the labor bill which hit bodily at the effectiveness of labor in organizing the unorganized.

PUNITIVE LEGISLATION JUST STARTING?

If anyone thinks that the job of hamstringing the trade union movement by Congress has been completed they better think again.

"We have further work to do in this field," Sen. Barry Goldwater, a prime architect of anti-union legislation, told the Senate during the final debate on the conference bill.

Goldwater announced that he had a number of proposals. Among these were placing unions under the anti-trust laws, making unions subject to sweeping injunctions in Federal courts, taxing unions, compulsory open shop, making unions liable for acts of their individual members, giving employers the right to fire workers for union activities, and so on.

He stressed that he was "pleased with the conference bill as reported," but that more action was needed, in his view, in these other areas.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D. Ark) also declared that "if the legislation we are about to enact is not sufficient," he would propose putting unions under anti-trust laws.

In the House, too, several Congressmen who have long been identified with the extreme anti-labor wings of the Republican Party and Dixiecrats announced that they will continue to push for more repressive legislation.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: *Open Forum Seeks Remedies*

JUVENILE delinquency, alarmingly on the increase since World War II, recently broke out in new waves of violence in New York and other American cities. Since Jan. 1 this year, there have been eleven murders by teenage gangs in New York's streets alone. Ironically, the victims have been largely teenagers.

The new outbreaks have caused a sharp re-awakening to the many-faceted and deep-rooted problem of juvenile delinquency and have given rise to a lot of talk—some of it sensible, some of it wild.

The Record, many of whose readers are parents of teenagers—and all of whom are citizens who want to walk the streets in peace—herewith presents the beginning of an open forum seeking solutions for this problem that is agitating the country.

The forum starts with the statements of five different individuals and organizations concerned with the problem.

Note that two of the statements suggest that labor unions can play an important role. At least one union has anticipated this. Extensive discussions are being held among the members of the RWDSU's District 65 on plans for establishing an organization of teenage children of members with the goal of channeling their energies into socially useful pursuits and of aiding them in job-training and job placement.

It is earnestly hoped that readers will join The Record's continuing forum by sending in their reactions to the statements on this page, and their own opinions on the best ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency.

What do you think should be done? Write to The Record, 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36. Your comments will be printed in forthcoming issues—The Editors.

Labor Unions Can Help With Jobs for Teeners

By LEON BECKER
Member, Board of Directors
Lower East Side Neighborhood Association

Whenever the newspaper headlines announce another "wave" of teenage violence, many people become panic-stricken in their concern for our youth. For the moment, fear and apprehension prevail, and in the clamor for a quick solution to this often neglected and complex problem, we hear demands to "get tough" and "crack down." People who work day by day in an attempt to solve the human problems that produce delinquency are called "do gooders."

Who are these "teen agers" we read about in the newspapers? Why do they join gangs? What's behind the increase in teen-age delinquency?

To begin with, the majority of young people who become involved with criminal acts are from the families of working people. They come from areas of inadequate housing, inadequate schools and inadequate community facilities. The shifting of New York's population has created unstable neighborhoods. Negro and Puerto Rican families feel the brunt of the housing shortage and suffer discriminatory treatment in their neighborhoods and on their jobs.

All this is hard going for young people trying to make their way in the world. They band together to make common cause against the frustrations in life. The gang becomes for them a place where they can feel important—a method of self protection in a world they feel does not care, or is hostile to them.

When you get to know these youngsters, what they really want is no different than what all human beings want. Over and over again, they talk about a decent job with a future; of marrying, of having families of their own.

More police, correctional institutions, and the establishment of forest camps may be necessary in dealing with incorrigibles; but such corrective measures provide only a small part of the answer, and leaves the overall problem unsolved. The big vacuum in the picture is the lack of opportunity for those working class teen-agers, who are not incorrigible, to become part of the mainstream of American life. Here the labor movement can make a worthwhile contribution.

When Carlos, then 17 years of age, got into trouble with the police, he was put on probation and told to get a job. "The only job I can get pays seventy-five cents an hour and you have to break your back," he told a social worker. In the discussion that followed, his eyes lit up when he talked about what he wanted. "If I had my way, I'd like to get into a dress factory, and learn to become a cutter." From his mother, Carlos had learned of the good pay and respect cutters had in the shops. The social worker, connected with the Lower East Side Neighborhood Association, an organization composed of settlement houses, social agencies and community organizations, contacted a trade unionist who lived in the enighborhood. Carlos got his chance, and became a cutter's apprentice. Three years later, Carlos had became a respected member of his shop and of society.

By helping youngsters like Carlos find jobs in which they can function with dignity, the labor movement can play an important role in our fight against juvenile delinquency.

City Youth Board's Goal: Guidance, Within the Law

By RALPH W. WHELAN
New York City Commissioner on Youth Services, Vice-Chairman, Youth Board

The New York City Youth Board, like all other agencies which are endeavoring to combat juvenile delinquency by striking at its roots—in the breakdown of family life, the disintegration of community ties and the lack of guidance and direction for so many of our young people—can only function within a framework of law and order. Therefore, we have always regarded the law enforcement authorities as the indispensable guardians of the community's well-being.

Teenage gangs are a reality, and without our intervention there is plentiful evidence that their depredations would be vastly more serious and widespread. In our work with them, we represent the concern and the control of our society.

Our job, as we see it, is to guide young people into lawful, constructive and socially acceptable pursuits. Without this guidance, and direction, many more of them, our experience has clearly demonstrated, would become involved in crime and violence.

The current critical situation with regard to juvenile delinquency and youth crime is attributable neither to us nor the Police Department. It is the result of a breakdown in parental control over our young people. Until that fundamental situation is remedied, there will unavoidably be one crisis after another. It is time for determined and decisive action by every parent and neighbor in our city. Neither we nor anyone else can relieve them of this responsibility.

How to Live With Your Teenage Children

By THE MANHATTAN SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HEALTH

"That kid of mine worries me. Ever since he was twelve years old I can't do a thing with him."

How often do we hear this said by our friends, or say it ourselves? Very often. Sometimes it seems as if we have an epidemic of teen-age rebellion.

Perhaps it is an epidemic. Skyrocketing delinquency and youthful crime rates in all parts of the country and in many other nations too, make some authorities feel that the disturbed social and political conditions of the last ten years have started a kind of epidemic of teen-age misbehavior.

But let's not over-do the "epidemic" side of it. Teen-agers have always rebelled, more or less. That's their usual way of striving for independence, as childhood ends.

Yet parents still tend to be concerned and this is not only natural but often quite justified.

An important thing is to understand what your teen-ager is going through and where he is going. For example, a typical teen-age attitude is that only his own crowd counts, is "hep," "knows the score," or what have you. The influence of his group, or gang, is really strong at this stage. It gives the teen-ager a lot of needed strength now, but in the normal course of things he'll stop leaning so heavily "on the bunch." Later he'll transfer this kind of loyalty to his country, his religion, his lodge, his union and even back to his family. So right now, unless the "gang" is unlawful or anti-social, one shouldn't be too upset about it.

As for defying parents, this is hard to take, but we have to remember that kids must leave home some day, and this is the way many of them try to learn independence. Many parents have to swallow a good deal of exaggerated behavior at this stage and that's not easy. But the parent still must continue to maintain certain rules of decent and acceptable conduct. He even has to come to the rescue when being "grown up" gets a teen-ager into difficulties because he didn't take his parents' advice in the first place.

When things seem to be getting really out of bounds, the parent shouldn't hesitate to seek help. Often, one's family doctor, clergyman, or a family counselling agency can give parents the advice and reassurance they may need, or special help if that's necessary.

One thing is sure—being a teen-ager's parent is like riding a bucking broncho. It shakes you up. But remember this—all of us were teen-agers once and the vast majority managed to turn out alright after those stormy years.

Priest Blames 'Coddling' For Gang Outrages

By MSGR. JOSEPH A. McCAFFREY
Former N. Y. City Police Dept. Chaplain
(At funeral services for boy stabbed by teenage gangster)

It is not the custom of the Catholic church to preach a sermon at a funeral service. However, in view of the circumstances, it is only right and proper that something should be said about the cause of this tragedy.

Coddlers are responsible for recent gang outrages—lenient judges, over-sympathetic youth board consultants, professional do-gooders, and sob-sisters, male and female. They seem obsessed with the senseless theory that there is no such thing as a bad boy. It would be as senseless to say there is no such thing as a mad dog.

This understanding, this kindness, this gentleness in dealing with juvenile gangsters has resulted in marauding bands with, if not murder in their hearts, at least mayhem in their minds. Mere membership in juvenile gangs should be grounds for arrest and jailing. It will be contended there are not enough jails to incarcerate them. Then build more jails, if necessary. Youthful criminals understand only force. Let us meet force with force. I ask that the Police Department be strengthened with more authority, and support from the citizenry.

The meetings of public officials will come to nothing unless the whole attitude is changed, from coddling and sending them back with just a tap upon the wrist. As to the proposal that a curfew for teenagers be imposed in the city, it would be very easy of enforcement. Armed juvenile gangsters have already taken care of that. It is not necessary for the city to proclaim a curfew. The people are already afraid to go out at night.

Publicity 'Glory' Seen At Heart of Problem

By CHARLOTTE F. ANDRESS
Director, Division on Group Work and Youth Services. The Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies.

From the standpoint of controlling the problem of teenage violence I question seriously the value of newspaper headlines and interviews on television and radio with the confessed and accused murderers.

The other night, when I saw "Dracula" (a teenage gang leader) interviewed on television, I was astounded by the prominence which he was given. To some teen-agers who have had little chance for normal recognition, this attention by all the publicity media represents the peak of achievement.

Why do we in our press feel constrained to give front-page coverage to teen-agers who commit crimes? Somehow, I cannot remember that we have the same amount of headlines when an adult commits a crime. I wish we could be smart enough as citizens to publicize constructive achievement instead of delinquent behavior. After all, for every known delinquent, there are 96 good, law-abiding teenagers in New York.

No matter how we intensify the police force or the treatment of adjudged delinquents, we will not stem the rising tide of delinquency without a concerted effort to prevent it.

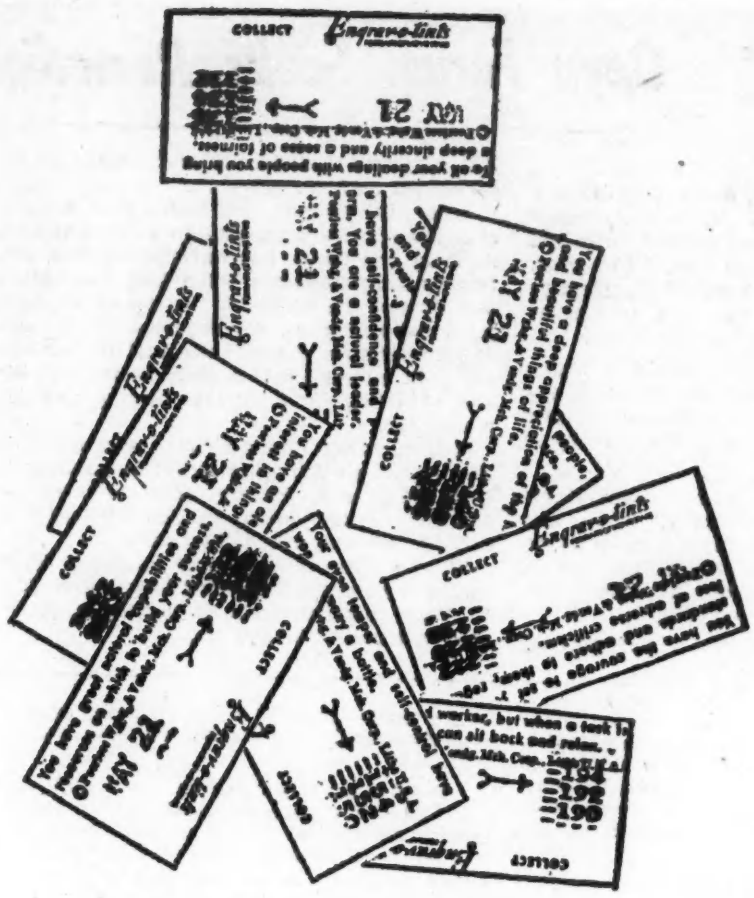
Four suggested means of preventing juvenile delinquency are:

1. Remove the aura of glory by reducing newspaper, radio and television coverage to a bare minimum. In some states, it is not permissible to report the name of the juvenile who is accused of an act of violence.

2. Encourage recognition of achievement of youth through programs that require development of skill—for example, basketball teams, boxing, wrestling.

3. Make job opportunities for teenagers through union recognition of the value of working during the teenage years.

4. Support the public and private programs offering recreation programs for youth.



OVERWEIGHT?

What You Can Do About It

By ALAN R. BLEICH, M. D.

A man preparing to climb a mountain peak will carefully eliminate all the excess weight from his equipment. A premium is set on obtaining the lightest type of climbing gear available. Even a cross-country walker will try to keep his pack as light as possible. How much more important it is to lighten the constant burden of excess pounds which so many carry needlessly! The mountain climber and the hiker make their efforts only occasionally—but the overweight person carries his useless burden every time he takes a step.

Where does the extra weight come from? Overweight people, young and old, join in denying overeating—yet it is a fact that those extra pounds represent food eaten in excess of actual need. Some blame the delicious homecooking of their wives and mothers—but the truth is that this cooking can still be enjoyed with many unwarranted calories cut from the diet.

It is also true, however, that there are some people, very few relatively speaking, who gain weight because of medical reasons. Such people will require careful medical diagnosis and treatment.

It is important to allow for the normal increase in weight that accompanies getting older. The same size person at age forty will weigh more than at age eighteen and these additional pounds may not represent overweight.

It's the heart that bears the brunt of these extra pounds. In order to lift those pounds up and down the stairs at home, through the exertions of the work day as well as the extra movements of sports activity—the heart must pump that much harder for each extra pound carried. If there has been heart disease from some other cause, then obesity will further harm the heart and lead to serious trouble.

Overweight is also hard on the legs. The mechanical problem of carrying the extra pounds may lead to the production of varicose veins of the legs and possibly also to joint conditions.

Excess weight also has its psychological difficulties. Especially in the young people it is embarrassing and injures self-esteem. It also tends to limit sports and other healthful activities.

How to Reduce

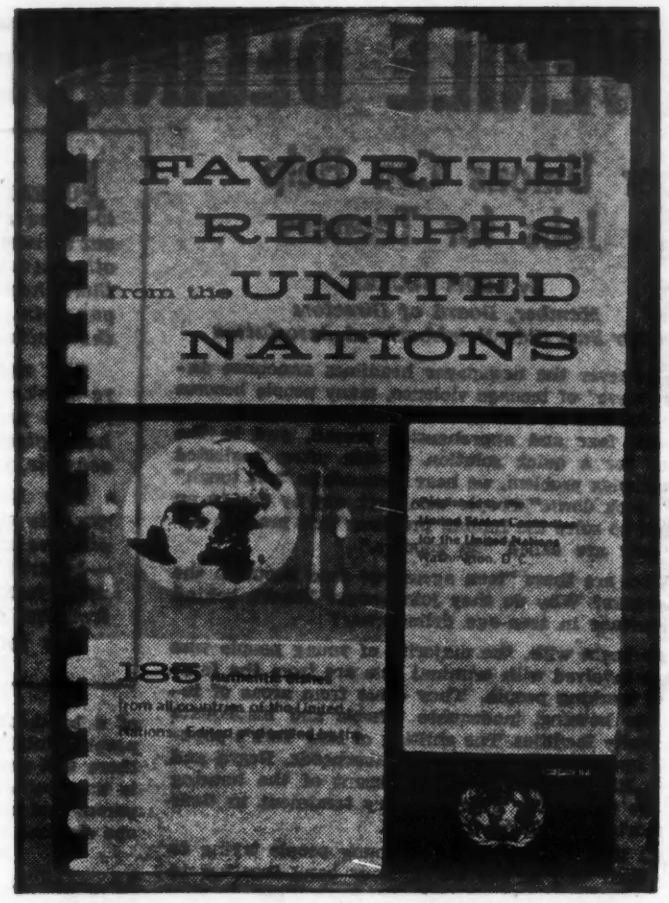
A serious effort to reduce usually means a fundamental and lasting change in the daily food intake. In order for the weight reduction to remain, there must be a continuing dietary effort after the excess pounds have been lost. Such a diet is not necessarily unpleasant but merely may consist of limiting the quantities of favorite food rather than eliminating them altogether.

It is best to have a planned weight reduction and it is important to make sure that the extra pounds are not due to some underlying health condition. For this reason a trip to your doctor for guidance is essential. He may decide to aid your efforts with one of the newer appetite removers. He will also advise you on maintaining the necessary food essentials while you diet.

Among the simple encouragements along the path to weight reduction is the daily weighing. This should be done on the same scale, with more or less the same clothing and at the same time of day each time. However small the weight loss noted, it encourages one to keep at it.

Controlling the appetite is done much more efficiently by the special medication the doctor may order. For appetite control beyond the course of the reducing period, self-control and forbearance should be encouraged. Cigarette smoking complicates the picture with its own special hazards and is not the answer to overweight.

After those pounds are lost and the waistline is restored to a reasonable width, there is a general sense of well-being and lightness only known to those who have gone the course. In addition mental attitudes change, both socially and also in regard to work and sports. That slimmer appearance is its own positive encouragement to maintaining it that way. The last word on weight reduction is perseverance. With continued reasonable effort a satisfactory outcome is assured.



INTERNATIONAL FLAVOR for the family table is provided by cookbook, "Favorite Recipes from the United Nations," telling how to make authentic dishes from 82 countries. Cookbook can be obtained for $1.50 from U.S. Committee for the UN, P.O. Box 1958, Washington 13, D.C.

UN COOKBOOK

185 Dishes from 82 Lands

Because of the international origins of all Americans, and the fact that the American people have won the reputation of being the "travelingest" people in all history, a great interest in and fondness for dishes from across the seas have developed in the United States.

With this in mind, the U. S. Committee for the United Nations has encouraged a growing tradition to have a "United Nations Day Family Meal" in the home.

Eating "internationally" as an observance of United Nations Day, October 24th, was initiated in 1958 by Pres. and Mrs. Eisehower at the White House with a menu prepared by Mrs. Eisenhower herself.

To help insure an authentic foreign flavor for any such observance, as well as for interesting year-round foreign meals in the home, the U. S. Committee for the United Nations has just revised its popular cookbook, "Favorite Recipes from the United Nations."

The cookbook, an enlarged and substantially revised edition of the book originally brought out in 1951, contains 185 authentic dishes from the 82 countries which make up the UN—recipes compiled with the cooperation of the foreign offices, embassies and legations of the member nations.

The staff members and professional associates of the American Home Economics Association have edited the cookbook, in the course of which they tested all of the 185 dishes in their kitchens.

Designed for year-round use, the cookbook provides intriguing meals for entertaining and serves as a simple, effective and delightful way to make the children in the family aware of other lands and other peoples.

The foreword sums up the aims of the U. S. Committee for the United Nations to foster closer cooperation and understanding between nations.

"To break bread together," it says, "has been from time immemorial a pledge of man's good will to his neighbor. This can be true figuratively as well as literally. . . .

"Let us, therefore, break bread together with other people around the world. Let us through this experience add one more element to this precept from the Charter of the United Nations: . . . to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors'."

Copies of "Favorite Recipes from the United Nations" can be obtained for $1.50 each from the U. S. Committee for the UN, P. O. Box 1956, Washington 13, D. C.

CANADIAN LABOR TODAY

A survey on organization of workers in Dominion finds growing unity, significant wage gains—but a slow rate of growth.

By EUGENE FORSEY
Director of Research, Canadian Labour Congress

CANADA now has about 1.5 million union members. This is about a third of the total number of wage and salary earners. But if you eliminate from the total those who are not eligible for union membership, the proportion of organized workers is nearer 40 percent. More than half the industrial workers are organized, but, except on the railways, in municipal and some provincial services, and in a few other industries, the white collar workers have hardly been touched.

About 1.2 million of the union members are in unions affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC). (One of the fastest-growing CLC affiliates is the RWDSU, with a membership at well over 17,000.) Another 100,000 or so are in the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour (CCCL), an organization predominantly French-Canadian and Roman Catholic, and almost wholly confined to the province of Quebec. The CCCL has twice voted to affiliate with the CLC, but negotiating terms satisfactory to both parties is taking some time.

In short, the CLC already has nearly 80 percent of the organized workers in its ranks, and may reasonably expect to have nearly 90 percent before long.

So the Canadian labor movement, in 1959, has a respectable proportion of the workers organized; it is pretty close to complete unity; most of its unions are chalking up sizable wage and other gains; and it has had very little trouble with corruption or racketeering. So far so good. But there are some other things in the picture that are not so good.

First, the movement is not growing as fast as it should. In the last five years, the average increase has been less than 5.5 percent per year.

Second, there are still far too many workers unorganized. Broadly speaking, we have organized the big industries, the big firms, the big places, pretty thoroughly; the rest not so thoroughly. We have only scratched the surface of organizing the white collar workers, who already form a large and increasing proportion of the labor force, and will form an even larger and faster increasing proportion as automation advances. It was hard enough, in many cases, to organize those who are already in our unions. It will be even harder to organize those who are still outside.

Too Many Workers Still Unemployed

Third, in spite of economic recovery and signs of boom, there are still far too many workers unemployed. In April, 7.3 percent of our labor force were "without jobs and seeking work." This is better than last year's 8.6, but it is worse than any other April since the war, much worse than most of them. Employment is picking up, but not as fast as production. And too many people seem to be too much worried about very little inflation, and not nearly worried enough about very big unemployment. There is some tendency to accept the idea that we can't expect to get back to as full employment as we had, generally, from the end of the war until the middle of 1957; that we must resign ourselves to a higher percentage of unemployment. This is something Canadian labor has to fight, and is fighting. It is a hard fight, because so many propagandists are industriously making people's flesh creep with horror stories of what inflation can do to them.

Fourth, Canadian unions, in spite of their generally clean record, are caught in the backwash of the revelations of corruption and racketeering in a few American unions, which have had as wide publicity here as in the United States itself. A few quotations from the McClellan Committee evidence, or even a sideswipe about "American gangsters and hoodlums" are often quite enough to enable demagogues to blind people to real issues and work them up to a frenzy against wholly imaginary dangers.

Fifth, Canadian labor has to fight several anti-union provincial governments. This is more serious than it sounds, because, under the Canadian Constitution, labor legislation belongs almost entirely to the provinces. Only a few industries, like railways, air transport, shipping, grain elevators and broadcasting, come under the national Parliament.

The rest are under the provinces, and some of the provinces are under strongly anti-labor governments. Mr. Duplessis' government, in Quebec—the second largest industrial province—has long been notorious for its hostility to labor. But it is now having to take a back seat, because the governments of British Columbia, under Mr. Bennett, and Newfoundland, under Mr. Smallwood, are so much worse.

Mr. Bennett's government, in a highly industrialized and rapidly growing province, with perhaps the strongest union movement in the country, has just put through legislation which may well prove crippling. It prohibits picketing in illegal strikes (and a strike which a union believes to be perfectly legal the Courts may later declare illegal), and severely limits it in others; and it makes unions suable for damages for breach of the Labour Relations Act, as well as for illegal picketing.

But where Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Bennett have slain their thousands, Mr. Smallwood has slain his tens of thousands. His two anti-union acts are unique. The first simply decertifies two locals of the International Woodworkers of America and wipes out any agreements they may have. Both had been certified under Mr. Smallwood's own Labour Relations Act, by Mr. Smallwood's own Labour Relations Board. One union, in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, had followed every procedure laid down in the Labour Relations Act down to the last comma; had accepted the very weak report of Mr. Smallwood's Conciliation Boards; and had struck only when the cooling-off period laid down in the Act had expired. The other local had struck illegally, under great provocation. Both were decertified, without any hearing, and almost overnight. The bill was made public only two days before it received assent.

CLC Asks Government to "Disallow" Acts

The national government, in Canada, has power to "disallow"—repeal—any provincial act within one year after a true copy reaches the national capital. The CLC has asked the present Conservative government to disallow these two. Nearly three months have passed without action. While the leader of the Liberal Party has expressed disapproval, he has not gone beyond that. This is hardly surprising, since Newfoundland is one of the two provinces which still have Liberal governments, and Mr. Smallwood is a power in the national party.

Canada's eight other provinces, so far, have not enacted any anti-union legislation. But in Ontario, the biggest industrial province, a select committee of the legislature has brought down a menacing report.

All this has powerfully strengthened the movement for a new political party, launched by the CLC at its 1958 Convention. In Canada, the Gompers policy of rewarding labor's friends and punishing labor's enemies individually just won't work. Individual Members of Parliament haven't got "records." Under the parliamentary system, as Gilbert and Sullivan put it,

And vote just as their leaders tell 'em to.
When in that House M.P.'s divide,
If they've a brain and cerebellum too.
They've got to leave that brain outside.

Parliamentary government won't work except through a party system. If labor wants to get things done, politically, it must work through a party. The CLC has become convinced that neither Conservatives, Liberals, nor Social Credit (which controls British Columbia and Alberta), will do what labor wants. So it is trying to start a new party.

It invited the farmers' organizations, the co-operatives, other democratic unions and their federations, to help, but so far, none has accepted. It invited the CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation), which accepted. Joint committees of the two, now at work on the project, are due to report at the CLC and CCF conventions next spring.

The actions of the Liberals in Newfoundland and Social Credit in British Columbia, and the inaction of the national Conservative government on the Newfoundland legislation, should help to convince even the most skeptical union member that labor in Canada cannot rely on any of the three; and the CCF is too weak.

But effective political action is now essential, in sheer self-defense, let alone for winning full employment and comprehensive social security. A new chapter in Canadian labor history may be opening, a chapter in which the trade union movement may play a decisive part in shaping the national destiny.

And Then I Said No

By JANE GOODSELL

I can, too, be a cheapskate! Just watch me:

"Yes, madam, I understand perfectly. You just want some good, reliable transportation. You want a car that'll get you there and back again. But look at it this way. You're going to spend a lot of time in your car and you want one that you can be proud of, a car that's a thrill to drive. And, for a mere $27.98 additional a month, you can have a car that will add a whole new dimension to your life. Madam, I can put you behind the wheel of the sweetest little sports car you ever saw. Just imagine the looks on your children's faces when you drive home in this little baby!"

"Yes indeed, we have long-grained white rice. But, if you want to taste something really special, come behind the counter for a minute, and I'll show you something. We made a special purchase of wild rice, and we have some put away for our favorite customers at the unbelievably low price of $1.98 a box. Of course, I can't let you have more than three or four boxes because it's a very scarce item."

"Sure I can put in a new picture tube, and maybe the old set'll keep working for a few more months. But if I were you, I'd just take my trade-in allowance or maybe give this set to the kids, and get myself one of those new color TV-stereo combinations. Matter of fact, we happen to have a special on them this month, and I can give you a really good deal. I won't even charge you for the installation. How about it?"

"Cold cream, madam? Well, of course, plain cold cream is perfectly adequate for removing makeup if that's all you feel you need. But—well, I hope you won't mind my mentioning it—but all of us, as we get older, need more nourishment than nature provides for our skin. And there's nothing like hormone estrogen cream enriched with royal jelly for those fine lines that develop around the eyes. You apply it at night when you go to bed and, in the morning, you flush out your pores with our special moisturizing beauty emulsion. Believe me, dearie, in two months your skin will be rejuvenated! But of course, if you don't think your complexion needs anything but plain cold cream, I'll be happy to . . ."

"Madam, I can sell you a dog at any price. Matter of fact, I have some dogs I'd pay you to take away. But you want a dog for your children, a good family pet. Right? You want a gentle, affectionate animal that you can depend on, and I wouldn't feel right in my own mind, selling you a dog of mixed ancestry. The only way to know whether a dog will be good with children is to have a record of the dog's pedigree. Believe me, it's worth paying a little more to know what you're getting, and I happen to have a little red cocker that's exactly right for you. Her name's Glendover of Meadow Hill, but of course — ha, ha — your kiddies will probably want to name her themselves. Isn't she the cutest thing you ever saw?"

"Dear Fellow Alumnus: This is to acknowledge your contribution of $5.00 to the alumni fund, for which we are properly grateful. However we would feel remiss if we did not give you the opportunity to have your name listed among the patrons on our alumni day program. This honor is accorded to all those who make a contribution of $25.00 or more. Since you have already contributed, an additional $20.00 will place your name on the program, which will also entitle you to a gilt-edged scroll, testifying to your sponsorship. With confidence that I will be hearing from you, I remain, sincerely yours . . ."

"Here's the wine list and, if monsieur doesn't mind, may I make a suggestion? A Chateau Rouge '51 would complement perfectly the meal you have ordered. Domestic wines, monsieur? Well of course, domestic wines have their place but, for really great vintages, we must still depend on imports. I'm sure when monsieur tastes the Chateau, he will agree."

—Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

To Help You Buy Fabrics, 'Dictionary' Tells Content of Synthetics

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Buying a shirt, dress or other garment, or a piece of goods for home decoration, is no longer a simple choice between cotton, rayon, wool, silk or even nylon. Now you're plunged into a forest of different man-made fibers. There are dozens of new fibers on the market. You're likely to see a blouse labeled "Arnel," a rug marked "Acrilan," a sweater called "Ban-Lon."

Some of the new fabric names are simply highly-advertised brand names of different manufacturers for much the same synthetic fiber. This adds to the consumer's confusion.

You're also likely to see two or more modern fibers blended into one material to provide some of the characteristics of each. There are dozens of such fibers now on the market.

Because they have varying suitability for different purposes, and perform differently in use, here's a dictionary explaining the more prominent modern fibers. It may be useful for you to clip this to take with you when you shop.

ACETATE: Once classified as rayon but differs enough in characteristics from "viscose rayon" so that now it's labeled separately. Acetate is a soft material with better drape and wrinkle-recovery than rayon. It also washes more easily, is less affected by perspiration and dries more quickly than rayon, although not as quickly as nylon. Acetate is often used for blouses and dresses, especially for summer wear. But acetate tends to fade unless carefully dyed and must be ironed with a cool iron.

ACRILAN: One manufacturer's brand name for a synthetic fiber of the same "acrylic" family as Orlon or Dynel. These acrylic fibers often are used to make wool-like, high-loft fabrics for clothing, blankets and rugs. In general, Acrilan has good crease- resistance and shape-retention, is easy to wash and dries quickly. It makes a durable rug with good resiliency. The pile surface of an acrylic rug burns fairly rapidly, especially if loosely woven, but takes longer to ignite than cotton or rayon.

ARNEL: A "triacetate" fiber, in fact a kind of refined second cousin of acetate (above). Notable for excellent draping quality and fast drying Often used in jersey dresses and blouses.

BAN-LON: A brand name for nylon yarn which has been textured to make it bulky and soft. Increasingly used for sweaters.

CHROMESPUN: A manufacturer's brand name for acetate dyed to provide a high degree of colorfastness. Won't fade from sun or washing. Often found in draperies and curtains.

CURON: A brand name for urethane plastic foam used for coat linings, furniture cushioning and for covering walls or ceilings. Has good heat-insulating qualities.

DACRON: A highly durable, resilient and wrinkle-resistant synthetic fiber and probably strongest of all. Often blended with cotton for wash-and-wear garments like shirts and blouses, and with wool to add durability in suits and trousers.

DYNEL: Another manufacturer's brand name for an acrylic fiber. Springy, shrink-resistant, moth-resistant, quick-drying. Often used in blankets and socks.

FIBERGLASS: A manufacturer's brand name for material made from glass fibers, sometimes used for curtains but tends to be costly. Sun-resistant, fire-resistant, needs no ironing, strong but may develop holes if subjected to abrasion.

FORTISAN: Brand name for a high-strength rayon yarn with low shrinkage, good draping quality and good resistance to rotting from sunlight. Often used for draperies.

KOROSEAL: Brand name for vinyl plastic sheeting and plastic-coated materials.

NYLON: Well-known now, but just to review—a strong, abrasion-resistant, quick-drying synthetic fiber often blended with other fibers to strengthen them.

ORLON: Another acrylic fiber, wrinkle-resistant, quick drying, relatively light weight, highly-resistant to deterioration from sunlight or outdoor weathering. Has softer "hand" and drape than Dacron, but isn't as resilient or strong.

SARAN: Brand name of a plastic fiber with high colorfastness, often used in woven form for auto seat covers.

TYREX: Brand name for a high-strength rayon used for better-grade rayon tires.

VISCOSE: Generally simply called rayon. Most widely-used of the synthetic fibers. Stronger than acetate, not as subject to gas fading, drapes well, but is weak when wet, thus not the most desirable fiber for garments you expect to wash unless combined with other fabrics.

Food Yearbook Terrific Buy; You Might Get It Free

The U.S. Agriculture Department's year book for 1959 is devoted to "Food" and is one of the most valuable books you can get for your family. This 736-page volume is packed with information on how to eat better and cheaper. It tells you all about nutrition, has extensive tables of calories and vitamins, discusses grades, freezing, canning, food plans at different costs, healthful eating habits, menus, the nutritional needs of children and others in the family, and has 36 pages of recipes. This big, cloth-bound, comprehensive book is a terrific value at its price of $2.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. If published by private publishers, a book of this size and quality often is $6 or more.

However, you might be able to get a copy free from your Congressman. All members of Congress have a supply to give to residents of their areas without charge. Write your representative at his office in the House of Representatives, Washington 25, D.C. But write early before his supply runs out.

lighter side of the record

Man for the Job

The department store proprietor approached the personnel manager.

"What's the idea of hiring a cross-eyed man for a store detective?" he demanded.

"Well, just look at him," the manager calmly replied, "can you tell whom he's watching?"

• • •

Austerity Plan

Summoned to the business office, the salesman was told, "This expense account amazes us. How do you manage to spend $14 a day for food?"

"I manage," came the reply, "by skipping breakfast."

• • •

Cause for Alarm

The story editor for a television producer in Hollywood was called on the carpet for accepting a crime-drama script that the big boss considered totally lacking in merit.

"This is one of the worst crime stories I've ever read," bellowed Mr. Big. "How could you accept such amateurish tripe? Who's the author, anyway?"

"He's an inmate of the State Prison," replied the timid story editor uncomfortably, adding, "He's a very dangerous gunman."

"Can you give me one good reason," demanded the boss, "for buying a rotten script from a gunman who's in jail?"

"Sure," stammered the trembling story editor. "He's getting out next week."

• • •

Necessary Assets

A girl may not need to have any money to get married but it always helps if she isn't flat busted.

Double Trouble

A man got tired of having people ask him whether his identical twins were twins. So he figured out a reply that would stop them cold.

"No, they're not twins," he says. "I have two wives."

• • •

Long Hair

"Are you the barber who cut my hair the last time?"

"I don't think so. I've only been here six months."

• • •

Good Block

The prizefighter wasn't having spectacular luck in fending off his opponent's attack. In fact, he looked pretty sick of the whole affair.

"Stop those punches!" shouted his manager.

The fighter managed to move his battered lips enough to retort: "You don't see any of 'em getting past me, do you?"

• • •

Union Rights

The prisoners in a jail were rioting and barricading themselves in a cell block. Said a smart-aleck visitor to the warden: "Offer them time and a half."

• • •

Tall Order

Doctor: "There is nothing wrong with you. All you need is a little sun and air."

Patient: "I guest you're right but my wife is dead-set against having children."

• • •

Grammar Lesson

Teacher: "Mary, define the word synonym."

Mary: "A synonym is a word you use when you can't spell the other one."

• • •

Candid Comment

The average woman is firmly convinced that if the shoe fits it's a size too large.

A Gentleman to the End

Guard to prisoner who is about to be electrocuted: "Have you any last words?"

Prisoner: "Yeah, I would like to offer my seat to a lady."

• • •

How Sad Can You Get?

There's nothing quite as pathetic looking in a hotel dining room as a salesman with an unlimited expense account and with ulcers.

• • •

That's Life

Just about the time you think you can make both ends meet, somebody moves the ends.

• • •

Ship Ahoy!

A woman applied for a government job and sat down to fill out the questionnaire. She stopped when she came to the section "'Veterans Preference," hesitated a minute, then wrote:

"Sailors."

• • •

Ancient Art

A tourist spotted an Indian sending up smoke signals in the desert. He had a fire extinguisher strapped to his side.

"What's the idea of the fire extinguisher?" asked the tourist.

"If me misspellum word, me erasum," said the redskin.

• • •

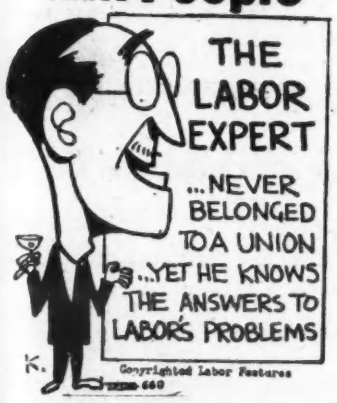
Literary Prey

Two mosquitoes were perched on Robinson Crusoe's arm.

"Well, I'm going now," said one.

"'O.K.," replied the other. "See you on Friday."

SMALL People



SWEATER GIRL Angie Dickenson plays the feminine lead in Warner's "Shoot-Out At Medicine Bend."

Paradox of Our Times

by Kallas

SMILING PICKETS on the line at Black's department store in Waterloo, Ia., are, l. to r., Barbara Weiden, Serena Bercier and Betty Lou Illian. They and their co-workers are on strike for long-overdue wage improvements.

Aid Mounts for Strikers At Black's Store in Iowa

WATERLOO, Ia.—Broad trade union unity was providing financial and moral support for the striking employees of Black's department store here as the walkout enters its third week, with the RWDSU awaiting management's word that it was ready to resume negotiations.

Two-thirds of its business cut by the strike, the store went to court to stop the all-out picketing support given to RWDSU Local 860 by the Black Hawk County Union Council. A hearing on an injunction application by the store was to be heard Sept. 25.

The strike, which began Sept. 4 for a long-overdue wage improvement for Black's 200 employees and a $1.25 minimum, was undertaken with the full backing of the County Union Council. Since then, many money contributions have come into the strike fund. Thousands of dollars have been collected at plant gates.

The strikers were especially heartened by news that financial aid was on its way from District 65, the union of department store employees in New York, and from other RWDSU affiliates around the country.

Present minimum wages in effect at Black's are $1 an hour for sales personnel, 85 cents for dining room employees and 90 cents for kitchen workers. The union is demanding a 15-cents-an-hour general increase, plus the $1.25 minimum.

For full details, see Page 6.

UAW MEMBERS, supporting Black's strikers, made this sign displayed near the store. Sign says: "Slave labor . . . Lincoln stopped it. Help Labor to keep it that way. Don't buy at Black's." Waterloo's entire labor movement is aiding strikers.

RWDSU Board Weighs Impact Of New Labor Law

SAN FRANCISCO.—The RWDSU Executive Board met here for three days, Sept. 16-18, and mapped programs to deal with a number of vital issues before the International and before labor at large. The meeting coincided with the AFL-CIO Convention held here at the same time.

The Board considered plans to:

- **Meet the impact of the new "labor control" bill.**
- **Aid the Local 860 strikers at Black's department store in Waterloo, Ia.**
- **Advance RWDSU organizing campaigns.**
- **Participate in the 1959 COPE campaign and the 1960 Presidential election.**
- **Improve the Federal Minimum Wage Law to increase the minimum to $1.25 and to extend coverage to retail and other employees.**

The Board also heard reports on the progress of the RWDSU-Histadrut campaign and acted on other matters affecting the RWDSU membership.

See Page 5 for full details.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

The Record begins on pages 10 and 11 an Open Forum on this burning problem of our time. You are invited to send in your comments on the statements published, and your own ideas on how to combat J.D. See pages 10, 11.